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NORTH OXFORDSHIRE
COMBINED DISTRICTS

Annual Report

of

Medical Officer of Health

for

1960



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NORTH OXFORDSHIRE
COMBINED DISTRICTS

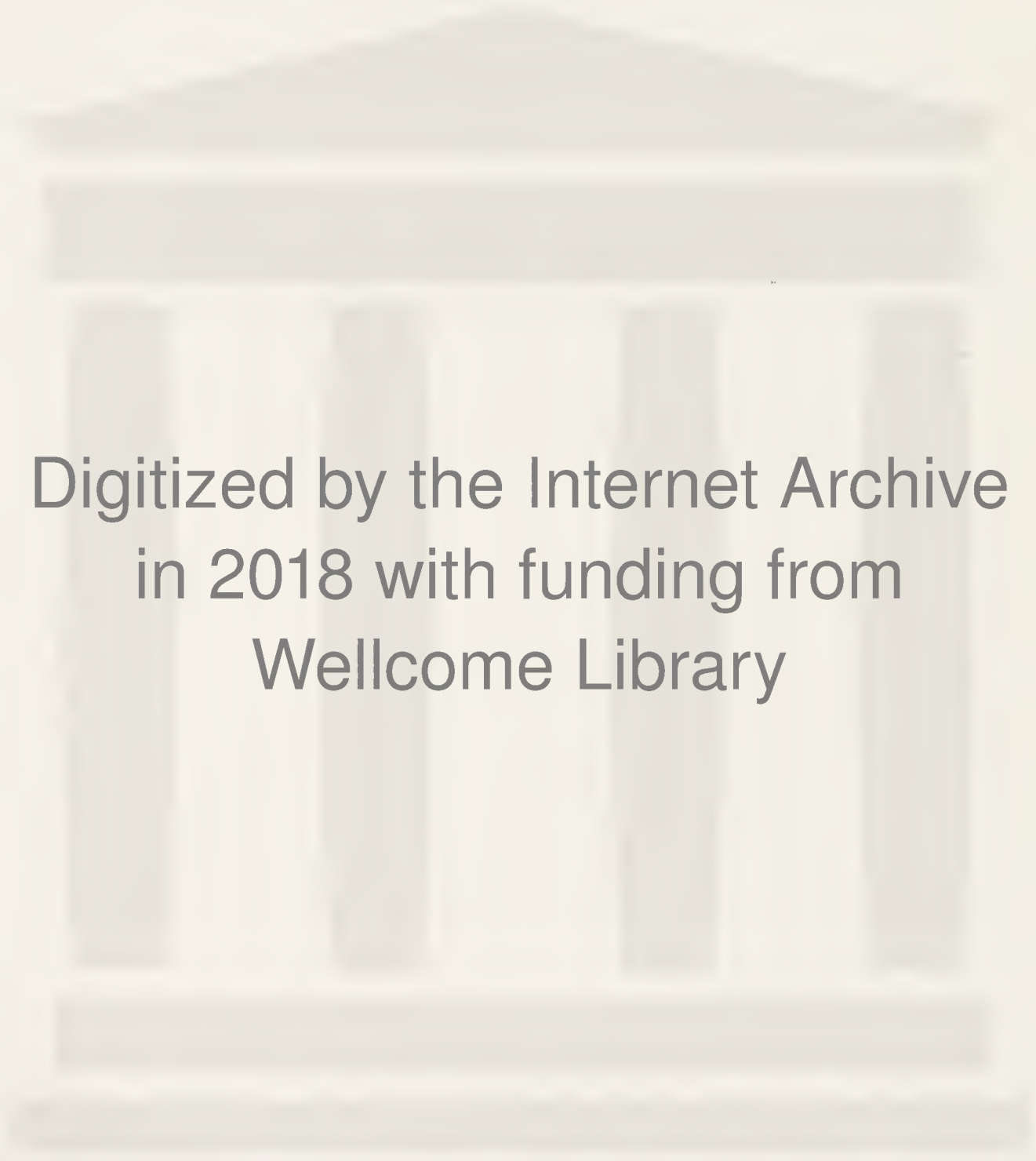
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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1960

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

Medical Officer of Health

A. J. CAMPBELL, B.Sc. (Oxon), M.D. (St. And.), D.P.H. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, 28 Staverton Road, Oxford, (Tel. Oxford 58058).

Public Health Inspectors

BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector: F. APPLEYARD, D.P.A. (Lond.), F.R.S.H., A.M.I.S.E., M.I.H. (Hons.).

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector: C. R. PALING, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors: A. FOSTER, A.M.P.H.I., R. C. PRICE, M.A.P.H.I.

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector: T. W. JONES, M.R.S.H. (also Surveyor), Borough Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Chipping Norton. (Tel. Chipping Norton 341).

Additional Public Health Inspector: Vacant.

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Public Health Inspector: M. E. SAWYER, A.R.S.H., Council Offices, 6 Park Street, Woodstock (also Surveyor). (Tel. Woodstock 216).

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Public Health Inspector: W. HETHERINGTON, M.R.S.H., Council Offices, Church Green, Witney. (Tel. Witney 594).

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: D. C. THOMPSON, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H. (also Surveyor), Bodicote House, Banbury. (Tel. Banbury 3268/9.)

Additional Public Health Inspector: C. A. WHITTLE, A.R.S.H.

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: S. P. BENDLE, F.F.S. (Eng.), M.R.S.H. (also Surveyor). Hillside, Albion Street, Chipping Norton. (Tel. Chipping Norton 21 and 391).

Additional Public Health Inspector: R. V. JOSHUA, C.R.S.H.

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: W. T. STONE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Council Offices, The Hill, Witney. (Tel. Witney 633).

Additional Public Health Inspector: G. GWYN WATKINS, M.R.S.H. M.A.P.H.I.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1960

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

To the Mayors, Chairmen and Councillors of the Constituent Authorities

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for the North Oxfordshire Combined Districts for 1960, which has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 1/60 of the Ministry of Health.

The Annual Report for the Borough of Banbury is published separately, although some of the statistics are included in this part of the report.

VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the Vital Statistics for the various local authorities in the Combined Districts for 1960.

Birth Rates (Corrected)

Banbury M.B.	20.6	Banbury R.D.	18.6
Chipping Norton M.B.	18.7	Chipping Norton R.D.	18.2
Witney, U.D.	20.1	Witney, R.D.	21.7
Woodstock, M.B.	18.4		
England and Wales	17.1		

Death Rates (Corrected)

Banbury, M.B.	11.1	Banbury, R.D.	10.5
Chipping Norton, M.B.	7.3	Chipping Norton, R.D.	8.8
Witney, U.D.	9.2	Witney, R.D.	9.4
Woodstock, M.B.	13.6		
England and Wales	11.5		

These figures are the corrected Birth Rates and Death Rates. This means that allowance is made for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in the various districts. Factors are provided by the Registrar-General which allow for this.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The following were the chief causes of death during the year.

Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	—
Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	..	27
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	28
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	..	12
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	..	4
Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	84
Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	7
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	8
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	156
Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	191
Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	18
Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	89
Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	89
Influenza	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	56
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	24
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	8
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	10
Gastritis and Enteritis	..	..	..	..	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	4
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	12
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	64
Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	12
All other accidents	..	..	..	..	14
Suicide	..	..	..	..	9

The chief causes of death are:

Heart Disease	..	280
Cerebral Vascular Disease	..	156
Cancer	..	155
Other Circulatory Diseases	..	89
Motor Accidents	..	12
Other Accidents	..	14
Gastro-intestinal Disease	..	14

The highest number of deaths is from Heart Disease (280)—thus includes 191 deaths from Coronary Thrombosis. Next in frequency is Cerebral Vascular Disease—i.e. Cerebral Haemorrhage and Cerebral Thrombosis (156). Cancer caused 155 deaths—the following were the sites of the disease—Stomach 27, Lung 28, Breast 12, Uterus 4, Other Sites 84. The number of deaths from Cancer of the Lung decreased from 39 in 1959 to 28 in 1960.

INFANT MORTALITY

The following are the details required by the Ministry:

	Combined District	England & Wales
Live Births		
Number	1751	
Rate per 1000 population	19.1	17.1
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births ..	5	—
Stillbirths—		
Number	29	
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	16	19.7
Total Live and Still Births	1780	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	35	
Infant Mortality Rate—		
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births ..	20.0	21.7
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	20.4	
Illegitimate „ „ „ illegitimate live births	12	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	17	
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	14	—
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and still births)	30.3	
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—		
Number of deaths	Nil.	
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	Nil.	

The Infant Mortality Rates for each local authority are as follows:

Banbury, M.B.	19.3 (8)	Banbury, R.D.	23.6 (6)
Chipping Norton, M.B.	27.4 (2)	Chipping Norton, R.D.	34.8 (10)
Witney, U.D.	5.2 (1)	Witney, R. D.	25.5 (10)
Woodstock, M. B.	—		
England and Wales	27		

Attention is drawn by the Ministry of Health to the fact that excessive importance is sometimes attached to rates of infant mortality based on very small numbers, e.g. less than 10 deaths; it is suggested that in such cases the actual numbers of deaths should be shown—accordingly the number of deaths is given in brackets after each rate. It should be noted therefore that comparisons with other areas or earlier years may have little statistical significance.

In the whole area of the North Oxfordshire Combined Districts there were 35 deaths under 1 year in 1751 births. This is an Infant Mortality of 20.0. (England and Wales 21.7).

The following conditions were the cause of the infant deaths:

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	15
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	5
Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	4
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newly Born	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mongolism	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ancephaly	..	..	..	..	..	1
Birth Injury	..	..	..	..	..	1

The fact that an infant death occurs as a stillbirth or as a death in the first week is often a matter of chance and the term peri-natal death is now being used to cover the sum of stillbirths and deaths in the first week.

The prei-natal mortality for the Combined District for 1960 was 30.3.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are the total numbers of notifications recorded in the district for 1960.

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	45
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	117
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	57
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	2
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	0
Dysentery (Sonne)	..	..	..	..	..	26
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	5
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	2
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	..	2
Paratyphoid	..	..	..	..	..	1

SCARLET FEVER

45 cases occurred during the year, about half of them being in the Witney Rural District. The cases were all of a very mild type, very few being admitted to hospital, although the number notified shows an increase over previous years recently. The Ministry no longer requires

exclusion of contacts from school, although school canteen workers must be excluded. It is doubtful whether notification serves any useful purpose at present in view of the present mild type of the disease and the fact that streptococcal tonsillitis which is equally infectious is not notifiable. When bacteriological investigation is made it invariably happens that in a large family the majority of the members are infected either as carriers or as mild cases.

MEASLES

Measles was responsible for 57 of the notifications. 1960 was however not an epidemic year. (1096 cases occurred in 1959).

DYSENTERY

26 cases occurred of which 15 were in the Banbury Rural District. Owing to the fact that this is a mild type of infection many cases escape notification, due to the fact that a doctor is not called in.

FOOD POISONING

No cases occurred during the year. The usual routine inspection of all food premises were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and a great deal of valuable preventive work has been done in this direction.

DIPHTHERIA

There have been no cases of Diphtheria in the area since 1946. 64 per cent of children under 5 in the County have been immunised for Diphtheria. A further dose is given on entering school at 5 years of age. For children under 5 at the Clinics the Triple Vaccine containing immunising agents for Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is now used.

It seems probable that the number of children immunised is now getting well below the margin of safety.

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases occurred during the year. Immunisation has however been active during the year. All the children registered have now received three injections and the scheme has been extended to include adults up to 40 years of age. Evening clinics are held for this purpose at Oxford and Banbury.

TUBERCULOSIS

28 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 8 non-pulmonary cases were notified during the year. One death occurred.

B.C.G. Vaccination is now available through the School Health Service for children between 13 and 14 years of age. The scheme has recently been extended to include pupils of 14 years and upwards, who are still at school and students attending universities, training colleges for teachers and technical colleges.

Mass Radiography campaigns have recently been held throughout the greater part of the area. Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order 1957 all milk sold in the area by retail for human consumption must be under the designation "Pasteurised" "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin-tested".

Pasteurisation as well as a milk supply from a Tuberculin-tested herd is necessary and this is shown by the fact that the two cases of tuberculous cervical glands in children recently occurred in the Witney R.D.C. when the milk supply was from a tuberculin-tested herd.

WATER SUPPLY

(i) *Quality and Quantity*

Speaking generally it may be said that in those parts of the area which are served by piped supplies the water has been sufficient in quantity and satisfactory in quality.

In the Banbury Rural District the whole of the area is now supplied by the Borough of Banbury. The greater part of the Witney Rural District is supplied by the Urban District scheme.

In the Chipping Norton Rural District the position with regard to water supply is most unsatisfactory. Many local supplies are polluted and several villages are short of water during periods of drought, although in 1960 no actual carting of water was necessary.

(ii) *Bacteriological Examination*

Where information is given regarding the bacteriological examination of water supplies the classification suggested by the Ministry has been adopted as follows:

						<i>Presumptive Coliform Count per 100 ml.</i>
Class 1.	Highly satisfactory	..	..	..	..	Less than 1
Class 2	Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	1-2
Class 3	Suspicious	..	..	..	..	3-10
Class 4	Definitely polluted	..	..	..	..	Greater than 10

The presence of B. Coli immediately places a supply in Class 4.

Practically all of the public supplies examined during the year have been Class 1. No serious pollution occurred during the year; the majority of supplies on Class 4 were from private wells in the villages. Details are given elsewhere in the report under individual local authorities.

(iii) *Plumbo-Solvency*

There are no plumbo-solvent waters in the area, as practically all are hard waters.

(iv) *Contamination*

No carting of water was necessary during the year because of contamination. Individual wells found to be polluted have been closed when necessary.

(v) *Connections to Mains*

In the Urban Districts and Boroughs the vast majority of the houses are connected to the mains. With regard to the Rural Districts the position varies a good deal. In the Banbury R.D.C. the whole of the area has mains water available; In Chipping Norton R.D.C. which still awaits a water scheme about 60 per cent of the district has mains water; in the case of the Witney R.D.C. the figure is probably about 70 per cent.

As has been mentioned elsewhere in the report the position in the Chipping Norton R.D.C. is most unsatisfactory. During a dry summer supplies are short in many of the villages, and a satisfactory scheme for the district is urgently necessary. A scheme for a supply from the City of Oxford is at present receiving the consideration of the Ministry.

HOUSING

As a result of a survey undertaken throughout the area several years ago, all houses having a rateable value of under £20 were inspected and placed in one of the following categories:—

Class 1. Houses fit in all respects.

Class 2. Houses requiring minor repairs.

Class 3. Houses with major defects, but capable of being made fit at a reasonable cost.

Class 4. Houses incapable of being made fit at a reasonable cost.

It is only houses in this latter category which require to be represented to the Local Authority under Housing Act 1957 Sec. 157. Speaking generally there are three courses open to the Local Authority, if they decide to accept the representation,—either to make a Demolition Order or a Closing Order (if the house cannot be demolished without detriment to the adjoining buildings) or to accept an undertaking from the owner not to let the house for further habitation until it has been made fit to the satisfaction of the Council. In the rural districts all the houses have been dealt with by this method.

In the Chipping Norton Rural District all the houses in Class 4 have been represented to the Local Authority under the Housing Act 1957. In the Witney R.D.C. 180 houses still remain to be dealt with; in the Banbury R.D.C. the number is 323.

This figure appears to be a useful indication of the housing conditions in any particular area.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public swimming baths in the Borough of Banbury. One is owned by the Corporation and the other is privately owned. Both have adequate filtration and chlorination and bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory. In all cases the water is from the public supply.

There is also a public swimming pool in the Witney Rural District. The water comes from a deep bore and the pool is emptied and cleansed twice weekly. There is an algae inhibitor added to the water, but there is no filtration or chlorination.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948-1951

No action for compulsory removal under these Acts was necessary during the year.

NEW LEGISLATION

The following Acts relating to Public Health were passed in 1960.

- Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act.
- Noise Abatement Act.
- Offices Act.
- Public Health Laboratory Service Act.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

The following Statutory Instruments relating to Public Health were issued during 1960.

Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food

- Arsenic in Food (Amendment) Regulations.
- Authorised Officer (Meat Inspection) Regulations.
- Food Hygiene (General) Regulations.
- Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat Regulations.

Ministry of Health

- Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Amendment Regulations.

STAFF

There have been no staff changes during the year.

Mr. S. P. Beadle, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector, Chipping Norton R.D.C., is however due to retire early in 1960. Mr. Beadle has been 45 years in Local Government, over 30 of which have been in the Chipping Norton Rural District. He has had particularly pleasant relations not only with the staff of the Chipping Norton Rural District Council, but also with his colleagues throughout the County, and I should like to extend all good wishes to him on the occasion of his retirement.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the various local authorities for their co-operation during the year. Special thanks are due to the Chief Public Health Inspectors and their staff, who have helped to provide a great deal of the information contained in this report. In many cases the Chief Public Health Inspectors have issued separate Annual Reports, and although they contain so much interesting and valuable information, it is regretted that for reasons of economy it is not possible to include them in this report.

I should also like to express my gratitude to the staff of the Public Health Laboratory, Drs. Vollum, Jebb and Frisby for their co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. CAMPBELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres 2380

Population:

Census, 1961 4241
 Mean Population, 1960 (R.G.'s estimate) .. 4100
 Number of Inhabited Houses 1303
 Rateable Value £52679
 Sum represented by a Penny Rate £213

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The town is an important agricultural centre. There is in addition a large tweed mill, an iron works and a provender mill.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
Total	73	37	36
Legitimate	67	34	33
Illegitimate	6	3	3
Birth Rate per 1000		17.8	
Illegitimate Birth Rate	8.2 per cent		
Corrected Birth Rate		18.7	
England and Wales		17.1	
Still births per 1000		13.7 per 1000	
		(1 stillbirth)	
England and Wales		19.7 per 1000	

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
No. of deaths	36	20	16
Death per 1000	8.8		
Corrected Death Rate	7.3		
England and Wales	11.5		

<i>Causes of Death</i>						Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	..	—	1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	—	—
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	..	—	2
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	..	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	2	1
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	1	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	—	1
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	2	2
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	4	3
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	1	2
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	—	1
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	—	1
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	1	—
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	1	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	2	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	—	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	3	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	1	—
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	1	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	—	—
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All Causes						20	16

MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil.

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year	..	..	..	2
No. of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	..	..		1
No. of deaths of Infants under 1 week	..	..		1
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births Total	..	..		27.4
		Legitimate	..	29.8
		Illegitimate	..	0
England and Wales	..	..	..	21.7
Peri-natal Mortality	..	..	..	27

Causes of death

Prematurity	1
Congenital Heart Disease	1

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined.

Faeces—No. examined	..	..	..	..	..	43
Positive for Shigella	..	..	..	..	..	3
Throat Swabs	..	..	..	..	..	57
Positive for Streptococcus Haemolyticus	..	..		..	..	21
Positive for Streptococcus Viridans	..	..		..	..	32
Other Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	49

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. There are two main sources: (i) Four springs in limestone at Old Chalford and (ii) a well and adit at The Butts. During the prolonged drought period in the summer and autumn of 1959, the Glyme source was brought back into use after the installation of the latest type of gas chlorinator and chlorine residual recorder at Old Chalford. This equipment ensured that in the event of sudden pollution of any source the main pumps would stop and thus make it impossible for unsterilized water to be pumped into the service reservoirs.

The work of collecting the water from the new spring near Millers' Barn Cottages, i.e. Spring No. 5 Old Chalford, was completed during the early part of the year.

There are two collecting reservoirs at Old Chalford and two service reservoirs in the town comprising a 500,000 gallon capacity ground level reservoir and a 200,000 gallon capacity high level water tower.

During the early part of the year the laying of the water main to the hamlet of Southcombe which is situated approximately one mile from

the town was completed and virtually all the dwellings in the Borough are now connected to the Water Undertaking's distribution mains.

Bacteriological examinations carried out each month showed that the water supplied to consumers was bacteriologically satisfactory.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal. A new outfall sewer was completed in 1956. It extends from Over Norton to the Disposal Works situated at the other end of the Borough.

Improvements to the Disposal Works have been carried out in two stages; the second contract was completed in 1958. During 1959 Mono rail equipment was installed to assist in the lifting of sludge from the sludge lagoons.

SECTION D HOUSING

New Houses. 50 Council dwellings were completed during the year at the Albion Street Estate (Fox Close), providing a variety of houses and flats including 15 flats for old people.

2 houses were built by private enterprise.

6 caravan licences were issued.

12 Discretionary Improvement Grants and 9 Standard Grants were approved by the Council during the year.

Unfit Houses. 14 Closing Orders were made.

SECTION E FOOD INSPECTION

Food Premises. Inspections of food premises were continued and notifications of contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 were served upon the owners where necessary 157 visits to food premises were made.

Number of food premises in the Borough 68
The following are the types of business:—

Grocers	7
General Shops	9
Greengrocers	7
Fish Shops (Wet)	1
Fish Shops (Fried)	1
Butchers	6
Confectioners	5
Cafes	5
Bakehouses	2
Baker's Shops	2
Hotels and Public Houses	18
School Canteens	4
Mineral Water Factory	1

58

Number of premises registered under section 16 of the						
Food and Drugs Act 1955	..	..	..	..	..	26
Ice-cream manufacturers' premises	..	..	..	..	..	0
Ice-cream storage and sale	..	..	..	..	..	19
Sausage manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	6
Fish fryers	..	..	..	..	..	1
						<hr/>
						26
						<hr/>

Number of premises registered under Milk and Dairies						
Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	2

Meat Inspection. There is only one slaughterhouse within the Borough and it is owned by the Co-operative Society.

The details of the carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part are as follows:—

The details of inspections and condemnations are as follows:—

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	259	Nil	Nil	1026	183	Nil
Number inspected ..	259	Nil	Nil	1026	183	Nil
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	71	Nil	Nil	3	1	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	27.4%	Nil	Nil	.29%	.52%	Nil
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. ..	.77%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Total weight of Meat condemned in the year 1960:

4 cwts. 5 st. 1 lb.

Other Foods.—The other foods condemned during the year were as follows:—

<i>Type</i>	<i>No. of Tins</i>	<i>Total weight</i>		
		<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>
Tinned Fruit	66	5	6	15½
„ Vegetables	76	6	0	10½
„ Meat	68	11	9	5
„ Milk and Cream	16	1	10	3½
„ Fish	17		14	3½
„ Soup	3		2	9
„ Jam and Pulp	6	4	4	0
„ Rice	7		6	3
Meat Pies	—		17	0

Method of disposal. Meat and offal condemned at the slaughterhouse is disposed of at the kennels of the Heythrop Hunt after treatment. Other condemned foods are buried at the Council’s refuse tip.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

<i>Disease</i>	<i>No. of cases Notified</i>	<i>No. Admit- ted to Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>
Measles	2	0	0
Whooping Cough	7	0	0
Erysepelas	2	0	0
Scarlet Fever	1	0	0

As seen from the above table there has been a very low incidence of infectious disease in the Borough during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no new cases of Tuberculosis during 1960 and no deaths.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 — 1959

(1) <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories in which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply	3	5	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies	35	61	—	—
2. Other Premises	6	12	—	—
Total	44	78	—	—

(2) <i>Defects found</i>	Found	Remedied	Reported by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness	3	3	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding			
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—
Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors	—	—	—
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences			
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective..	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ..	—	—	—
Total	3	3	0
No. of Outworkers .. ..	..	7	

WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	1306
Population:	
Census 1961	9217
Mean Population, 1960 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	8790
Number of Inhabited Houses.. ..	2313
Rateable Value	£111223
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£441

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is blanket-making; there are four factories. The other industries are glove-making, machine tool works, military head gear factory, a laundry and a brewery. There are a large number of out-workers, mainly employed in gloving and the making of soft toys. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed either at the B.M.C. Car factory or Pressed Steel Company in Oxford.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000
Legitimate	182	86	96	21.6
Illegitimate	8	3	5	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	190	89	101	

(Corrected Birth Rate 20.1)

England and Wales 17.1

Still births—Rate per 1000 births—5.5 (1 still birth)

England and Wales 19.7

Illegitimate Birth Rate 4.2 per cent

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths	66	35	31	7.5

(Corrected Death Rate 9.2)

England and Wales 11.5

<i>Causes of Death</i>						Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	..	1	1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	3	—
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	..	—	—
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	..	—	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	4	2
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	3	9
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	11	5
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	1	—
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	3	2
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1	2
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	3	—
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	1	2
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	—	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	2	4
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	1	1
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	—	—
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	—	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All causes						35	31

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	1
Infant Mortality—per 1000 Births	..	..	..	..	..	5.5
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	5.8
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	21.7
Causes of Death:						
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	1
Peri-Natal Mortality		..	..	..	..	11

MATERNAL DEATH RATE

Nil.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Examinations. These are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. of Swabs examined	..	..	..	..	..	27
Faeces	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	13

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The present supply is from the River Windrush at a point situated just below Worsham Mill in the parish of Asthall, about 4 miles from Witney. The water flows into a raw water storage tank with a capacity of 15 hours' supply where clarification and coagulation by Aluminium Sulphate takes place; from this point the clarified water gavitates to three filter beds (each 150 sq. feet) and passes to the chlorinating plant after which it is dechlorinated by ammonia treatment. It is pumped to a covered service reservoir situated at Whitehall—at a height of 402 feet—which has a capacity for 3 days' storage; from the reservoir it gravitates to the town in 12-in. mains.

Water Examination: 3 specimens from the public supply were examined during the year. All were satisfactory.

Sewage Disposal. The scheme for the conversion of dry closets has now been virtually completed. Only the houses remain with this form of sanitation and these are scheduled for demolition.

SECTION D

HOUSING

The original proposals put forward under the 1954 Act, provided for the eventual demolition (or conversion or repair) of 94 dwellings. Further inspections and surveys, and change of circumstances, have resulted in this list being extended to cover 143 properties of which 112 have been satisfactorily dealt with leaving 31 sub-standard houses considered to be incapable of repair at a reasonable cost. Of these 14 remain from the original list and 17 have been subsequently added. It is expected that there will be further additions when resurveys can be carried out.

30 representations were made during the year. 31 Demolition Orders and 2 Closing Orders were made.

There are 75 caravans in the Urban District.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. The only slaughter house is privately owned, situated in Ducklington Lane. It is of modern construction, having been built during 1958. This abbatoir deals with meat for Witney U.D.C., the greater part of Witney R.D.C. and the Borough of Woodstock.

The following are the statistics for Meat Inspection for 1960.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE STATISTICS

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed and inspected ..	2377	236	9839	7594
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	10	10	45	23
Carcasses in which some part or organ was condemned	598	5	470	476
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	25.6	6.3	5.2	6.0
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	1	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	67	1	—	222
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2.9	0.4	—	2.8
<i>Cysticercosis</i>				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	31	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	24	—	—	—
Generalized and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—

Food Premises. There has been a steady improvement in the standard of hygiene in food premises during the year. 158 visits to food premises have been made and 7 informal notices have been served. The following are the details required by the Ministry:

No. of food premises in area	112
No. of food premises registered under Food and	
Drugs Act 1955, Sec. 16	34
Meat Products	7
Ice Cream	27
No. of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies	
Regulations 1949	2
No. of inspections of food premises	653

The following are the types of business:

Bakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Caterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Public-houses		..	..	..	..	..	35
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fishmongers and Fried Fish				..	..	..	8
Sweet shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Grocers and General Stores				..	..	..	20
Greengrocers		..	..	..	..	..	5
Meat Products Manufacturer				..	..	..	2

Milk and Dairies.

Number of registered dairies	..	..	..	..	2
Number of registered distrubutors of milk	..	..			5
Number of licences issued to dealer in special designated milk, i.e. Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurized and Sterilized milk	..	..	..	..	8

There are now no dairies in the district; only milk already bottled is dealt with. 12 milk samples were taken during the year.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Disease	No of Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	0
Whooping Cough	7	0	0

The number of cases of notifiable disease has been exceptionally low—one case of Meningococcal Infection in a child, age 2, who was treated at the Radcliffe Infirmary and 7 cases of Whooping Cough.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACT, 1937—1959

(1) <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspec. tions	No. of Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply	3		—	—
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	56	18	1	—
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies	—	—	—	—
Totals	59	18	1	—

(2) <i>Defects found</i>	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness ..	—	—	—	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Sec. 6. Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences				
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	1	—	2
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ..	—	—	—	—
Totals	0	1	0	2

No. of Outworkers—25.

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	157
Population:						
Census, 1961	..	..	..	..	..	1808
Mean Population, 1960 (R.G.'s estimate)					..	1880
Number of Inhabited Houses..			..	..	..	592
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	£21112
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..		..	..	..	£86

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is glove-making; there are two glove factories. The town is in the centre of a large agricultural district.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000
Legitimate	..	..	32	14	18	18.08
Illegitimate	..	..	2	1	1	
Totals	..	..	34	15	18	
Corrected Birth Rate	..	..	..	..	..	18.4
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	17.1

Illegitimate Birth Rate 4.5 per cent.

Stillbirths. Rate per 1000 births:—22. (No. of Stillbirths 1)
England and Wales 19.7

DEATH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths	..	..	50	24	26	
Death Rate per 1000						26. 6
Corrected Death Rate						13. 5
England and Wales						11.5

Of 50 deaths attributed to the Borough 23 occurred in patients at Hensington House.

<i>Causes of death</i>					Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	....	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	—	—
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	1	—
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	—	—
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	2	3
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	..	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	6	6
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	4	5
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	1	—
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	4	9
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	—	—
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	2	—
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	1	—
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	—	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	3	2
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	—	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	—	—
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	—	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All Causes					24	26

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year	..	..	..	0
No. of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	..	..	..	0
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births	Total	..	..	0
	Legitimate	..	..	0
	Illegitimate	..	..	0
Peri-natal Mortality	..	..	..	22
England and Wales	..	..	..	21.7

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined.

Faeces—No. examined	..	..	..	..	17
Throat Swabs	..	..	..	..	18
Other Examinations..	..	..	..	..	11

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. The Borough is supplied from the Oxford City Water works at Swinford. The adjoining parishes of Bladon, Hensington Without and Wooton have the same supply.

Drainage and Sewerage. The outfall works are designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 59,000 gallons per day, and are situated close to the River Glyme. The purification works consist of detritus chambers, redimentation tanks, percolating filters and a humus tank the effluent being discharged into the River Glyme. It is necessary to pump the entire flow to the outfall works.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Council Houses. 115 houses have been completed in the post-war building programme. There are 10 bungalows and 15 flats for elderly people. Owing to lack of suitable sites in the Borough a number of houses have been built in the parish of Hensington Without in the Chipping Norton Rural District.

Unfit Houses. Three Clearance Areas have been represented. One site has been cleared. The remaining sites have been purchased by the Council and will shortly be cleared.

15 Closing Orders have been made, but in the majority of cases they have been rescinded after the necessary improvements have been made to comply with the bye-laws.

A further 8 houses require to be dealt with as individually unfit houses. The Council have approved 64 Discretionary Improvement Grants and 10 Standard Grants.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. Meat sold in the Borough is inspected at the Slaughterhouse at Witney, by Mr. W. Hetherington, Public Health Inspector, Witney U.D.C.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Food Premises. The following are the details required by the Ministry:

Number of Food Premises in Area	..	..	..	42
Number of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955, Sec. 16 (Ice Cream)	..	..		15
Number of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949	..	..	..	1
Number of licences issued to dealers in special design- ated milk	..	..	..	4

The following are types of business of the food premises in the area:

Hotels and Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	5
Public Houses and Bars	..	..	..	..	..	8
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	4
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	9
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	3
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bakers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fried Fish	..	..	..	..	..	1
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	4
No. of Inspections to Food Premises				..	..	44

SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

<i>Disease</i>					No of cases Notified	No. Admit- ted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	1	0	0

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1959

(1) <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. No. to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply	9	6	—	—
2. No. to which Sec. 7 applies ..	10	3	—	—
3. Other Premises	—	—	—	—
Totals	19	9	0	—

(2) <i>Defects Found</i>	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness ..	—	—	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding	—	—	—
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation..	—	—	—
Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors	—	—	—
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences ..	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	1	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Totals	Nil	1	1

No. of outworkers	28
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BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Alkerton	East Adderbury	Shenington
Barford St. John and St. Michael	Epwell	Shutford
Bloxham	Hanwell	Sibford Ferris
Bodicote	Hook Norton	Sibford Gower
Bourton	Horley	South Newington
Broughton	Horton	Steeple Aston
Claydon with Clattercote	Middle Aston	Swalcliffe
Cropredy	Milcombe	Tadmarton
Deddington	Milton	Wardington
Drayton	Mollington	West Adderbury
Duns Tew	North Aston	Wiggington
	North Newington	Wroxton
	Prescote	

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	60118
Population:	
Census, 1961	14947
Mean Population, 1960 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	15420
Number of Inhabited Houses.. .. .	4724
Rateable Value	£133398
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£539

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is mainly agricultural. There is, however, extensive ironstone quarrying in the parishes of Horley, Hornton, Wroxton and to a lesser extent at Hook Norton. There are several factories in the district including a grass meal factory at Adderbury, a carpet factory at Bloxham and a portable concrete works at Adderbury. There is also a brewery at Hook Norton.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

			Male	Female
No. of Births (Legitimate) ..	243		128	115
No. of Births (Illegitimate) ..	11		8	3
Totals	254		136	118

Birth Rate per 1000 ..	16.5	(corrected Birth Rate 18.7)
England and Wales ..	17.1	
Still births—per 1000 births	25	(6 Still Births)
Illegitimate Birth Rate:	4.4	per cent.

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
No. of Deaths	184	87	96
Death Rate per 1000	11.9		
Corrected Death Rate	10.6		
England and Wales	11.5		

<i>Causes of Death</i>						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	...	...	...	...	1	3
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	...	4	1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	...	...	...	...	—	4
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	...	...	...	...	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	10	8
15.	Leukaemia	...	...	...	...	1	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	...	...	...	...	9	20
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	...	...	...	...	15	9
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	3	3
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	10	13
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	5	13
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	11	4
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	4	3
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System...	...	...	...	...	1	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis...	...	...	...	...	1	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	—	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	3	9
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents...	...	...	...	...	2	—
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	4	2
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	1	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total—All Causes						87	96

MATERNAL DEATHS
Nil

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	4
No. of deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	4
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births	..	..	..	..	16.7
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	13.7
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	50
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	22
Causes of Death:					
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	2
Birth Injury	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia..	..	..	..	..	1
Septicaemia	..	..	..	..	1
Congested Heart Disease..	..	..	..	..	1

SECTION B

LABORATORY WORK

No. of Swabs examined	..	..	..	..	6
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	..	..	3
Faeces	..	..	..	..	95
Positive for Shigella Sonnei	..	..	..	..	10
Paratyphoid	..	..	..	..	3

Many examinations have been carried out at the Horton Hospital, Banbury, but few details are available.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The whole of the R.D.C. area is now supplied from the Borough of Banbury—i.e. from the River Cherwell at Grimsbury and the Sor Brook at Bodicote. It is treated by means of chemical settling, filtration and chlorination. The supply has been satisfactory and sufficient. Chemical and bacteriological examination has been satisfactory.

Water Analysis. 13 specimens were examined bacteriologically with results as follows:

Class 1	1
Class 2	—
Class 3	4
Class 4	8

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

At present there are public sewers with sewage disposal works in the following parishes:

East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote, Steeple Aston, Wardington, Deddington, Great Bourton, Little Bourton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris, Sibford Gower and Cropredy.

The following is an outline of the position in each parish:

Adderbury. Sewered, but evidence of considerable infiltration from the area of Adderbury West. A scheme has been submitted for Ministry approval.

Alkerton. No sewers.

Aston, Middle. No sewers. All the properties drain to private septic tanks.

Aston, North. No sewers.

Aston, Steeple. Southern portion sewered, requires extension at a later date.

Barfords. No sewers.

Bloxham. Sewered.

Bodicote. Sewered. A considerable amount of surface water is also allowed into sewers making purification difficult at times.

Bourtons. Partly sewered to irrigation areas. Will need modernizing in the near future.

Broughton. No sewers.

Claydon with Cattercote. No sewers.

Cropredy. Sewered.

Clifton. No sewers.

Deddington. Sewered, but as with Bodicote, the disposal works have to deal with storm water. A storm tank water is required, and as building progresses in the village the works will require enlargement. A scheme is in course of preparation.

Drayton. No sewers. This parish could be dealt with along with Wroxton.

Duns Tew. No sewers.

Epwell. No sewers.

Hempton. No sewers.

Hook Norton. Small part of village sewered to unsatisfactory septic tanks. This village constitutes a major problem from the point of the provision of services. A scheme is in course of preparation.

Horley. Sewered.

Hornton. No proper sewers. A scheme has been approved by the Ministry. Work is now in progress.

Milcombe. Sewered.

Milton. No sewers.

Mollington. No sewers.

Newington, North. No sewers.

Newington, South. No sewers.

Shenington. No sewers. It is recommended that a scheme be prepared (to include Alkerton) as soon as circumstances permit.

Shutford. No sewers.

Sibfords. Sewered.

Swalcliffe. No sewers.

Tadmarton. No sewers.

Wardington. More or less completely sewered but system needs modernizing.

Wiggington. No sewers.

Wroxton. No sewers.

The provision of mains water has aggravated the present unsatisfactory position. Old stone culverts in the village run down to the fish pond behind the Abbey.

A proper scheme is urgently required.

SECTION D

HOUSING

As a result of the survey of the houses in the district the classification is now as follows:—

Grade 1	1074
Grade 2	526
Grade 3	926
Grade 4	323
Total	2849

No. of houses re-conditioned	..	..	..	..	30
No. of improvement grants	..	..	..	..	56
No. of Demolition Orders	..	..	..	..	3
No. of Closing Orders	..	..	..	..	29
No. of Undertakings not to let	..	..	..	..	1
No. of houses made fit	..	..	..	..	7
No. of houses demolished	..	..	..	..	0

At the end of the year approximately 323 houses remained to be dealt with—mainly in the parishes of Hook Norton, Cropredy, Great and Little Bourton, Wiggington, Barford and Shutford. There is no doubt that this number will be considerably reduced as a result of improvement grants.

37 Official Representations under Housing Act 1957 were made during the year.

NEW HOUSES

(a) Total number of New Houses built during the year—

1. By Local Authority	..	..	..	..	32
2. By other Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	—
3. By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	..	50

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection. Slaughtering for the area is carried out at the Borough Slaughterhouse, Swan Close Road, Banbury, and the meat is inspected by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of Banbury and his staff. Details are given in the Annual Report for the Borough of Banbury.

No slaughterhouse licences have been granted in the Rural District.

Foods and Drugs Act, 1955, Sec. 15. Byelaws under this section have been adopted by the Council. Visits to food premises are carried out by the Public Health Inspector to ensure that they are complied with.

1.	No. of food premises in area..	..	..	..	..	74
	Butchers (with Co-op. dept. in larger villages)	..	..			9
	Grocers	..	..	..	..	39
	General Village Stores	..	..	..	..	18
	Bakers	..	..	..	..	6
	Cafes, etc.	..	..	..	..	2
2.	Under Section 16. Food and Drugs Act, 1955.			Total		39
	For sale of pre-packed ice cream	..	..	..	..	47
3.	Inspections and visits made to food premises including those registered during the year	..	..	..	..	85

90 lbs. beef	}	The following food was examined and found to be unfit for consumptoin. The cause of spoilation was due to the failure of electricity supply to the refrigeration plant.
23 lbs. lamb		
41 lbs. pork		
14 lbs. liver		
4 lbs. faggots		

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

	No. of Cases	Removed to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Measles	21	0	0
Whooping Cough	36	0	0
Pneumonia	1	0	0
Scarlet Fever	8	0	0
Dysentery	15	0	0
Paratyphoid	1	1	0

Scarlet Fever. 8 cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in the district. Cases occurred in the following villages: Shutford (3) and one case each at Hornton, Shenington, Adderbury, Epwell and Tadmarton. All were in school children and all were dealt with at home.

Dysentery. 15 cases occurred: the parishes of Bloxham, Milcombe Horley and Hornton were affected.

Paratyphoid. One mild case of Paratyphoid B occurred in a boy attending Hornton School. On this account and on account of the occurrence of cases of Sonne Dysentery in the village it was decided by the R.D.C. to start work at once on the sewage scheme for Hornton.

TUBERCULOSIS								
Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Female	Pulmonary Male	Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Female
— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1959

(1) <i>Inspection of Factories</i>	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply ..	47	9	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies	9	8	—	—
3. Other Premises	—	—	—	—
Totals	56	17	—	—

(2) <i>Defects found</i>	Number of Defects Found Remedied	
Want of Cleanliness	1	—
Want of Ventilation.. ..	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—
Other Nuisances	1	—
Sanitary Accommodation:		
Insufficient	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—
	3	0

No. of outworkers 1

CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Ascot-u-Wychwood	Great Tew	Salford
Blenheim Park	Hensington Without	Sarsden
Bruern	Heythrop	Sandford St. Martin
Chadlington	Idbury	Shipton-u-Wychwood
Charlbury	Kiddington with	Shorthampton or Chisown
Chastleton	Asterleigh	Spelsbury
Churchill	Kingham	Steeple Barton
Combe	Leafield	Stonesfield
Cornwell	Little Tew	Swerford
Enstone	Lyneham	Tackley
Fawler	Milton-u-Wychwood	Westcot Barton
Fifield	Over Norton	Wootton
Finstock	Rollright	Worton
Glympton	Rousham	Wychwood

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	87876
Population:	
Census, 1961	15853
Mean Population, 1960 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	16680
Number of Inhabited Houses.. ..	5023
Rateable Value.. .. .	£135656
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£523

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The rural district is purely agricultural with a small number of glove factories, a flour mill (at Shipton-under-Wychwood), an agricultural engineering works (at Kingham) and a saw mill.

BIRTH RATE

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Births	287	158	129
Legitimate	264	149	125
Illegitimate	13	9	4
Birth Rate per 1000	17.2 (corrected Birth Rate		
England and Wales	17.1		18.2)
Still Births—Rate per 1000 (6)	20		
England and Wales	19.7		
Illegitimate Birth Rate	4.5 per cent.		

DEATH RATE

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Deaths	154	85	69
Death Rate per 1000	9.2		
Corrected Death Rate	8.8		
England and Wales	11.5		

<i>Causes of Death</i>					Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	5	3
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	3	2
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	—	3
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	5	4
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	..	1	1
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	—	2
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	12	12
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	26	18
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	—	—
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	6	9
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	3	4
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	6	5
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	1	1
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	—	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	—	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	—	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	3	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	11	2
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	—	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	2	1
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All Causes					85	69

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	10
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	9
Total Infant Mortality	..	..	..	..	34.8
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	36.0
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	0
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	21.7

Causes of Death

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	3
Atalectasis	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Anoxia	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1
Haemorrhage Disease of Newly Born					1

SECTION B

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. of Swabs examined	..	..	..	..	35
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	..	..	21
Faeces	..	..	..	..	12
Other Examinations	..	..	..	..	15

SECTION C

WATER SUPPLY

The rise in consumption, both domestic and agricultural, continues and in some parishes where formerly the supplies were adequate, there is not now sufficient for modern demands.

Some progress has been made during the past few years but there are still many villages with supplies which are insufficient or impure. As there seem to be no suitable sources of supply in the majority of cases, the only solution appears to be an area scheme.

A scheme to include a large number of parishes in the district by an extension of the Oxford City mains has been under consideration for some time, as this appears to be the only satisfactory solution to the problem. The shortage is acute in many villages, especially during a dry summer, and the question has now become urgent.

The North Oxfordshire scheme for supplying the Chipping Norton Rural District from the City of Oxford has been under discussion for nearly 15 years. The scheme has been submitted to the Ministry and a local inquiry is being held in 1961.

In the meantime conditions in the rural districts have been getting gradually worse as far as water supply is concerned and it has now become an urgent necessity that steps should be taken to secure an adequate water supply for the area.

The following is an outline in each parish.

Ascot-under-Wychwood. The main part of the village has a piped supply from a spring near the Rectory. The quality is satisfactory.

A few houses along the Mill Lane obtain water from stand-pipes fed from other springs.

Blenheim. Private piped supply from Fair Rosamund's Well. Satisfactory after chlorination.

Bruern. Private supply from Bruern Abbey.

Chadlington. The main source is a spring at Partridge Covert, which is of excellent quality and provides a piped supply for the village. Larger mains have been installed and these will be used, should the larger scheme for the district as a whole come into operation at a later date. Connections have been transferred from the old main to the new.

Charlbury. About 150 of the houses at the eastern end of the town obtain water from the Fawler Scheme which was connected to the Charlbury mains several years ago. The remainder of the town has a piped supply from springs in oolite; the water is pumped to a reservoir of 40,000 gallons capacity. In dry seasons these springs are not sufficient and the supply has to be augmented from Fawler.

Chastleton. This village is now supplied by the North Cotswold R.D.C.

Chilson. There is an excellent spring in the village but owing to its position it will not reach some of the houses. A group of houses in Chilson Hill have now been connected to a private supply.

Churchill. The supply to the village is insufficient and liable to contamination which cannot be stopped owing to the position of the springs. There are two sources, Mayswell and Conduit Farm supplying parts of the village.

Many sources have been investigated over the past 20 years, but all have proved insufficient or contaminated. The possibilities are (1) an area scheme; (2) a supply from the Borough of Chipping Norton; (3) a supply from Partridge Covert springs at Chadlington. The latter would be very costly.

The situation at Churchill is one of the most difficult in the district. Every effort is being made to improve the supply, but the only hope of any permanent improvement is an area scheme. Churchill comes within the first phase of the Oxford City scheme.

Combe. Supplied by the Fawler Scheme. Parts of the village are without water for long periods, particularly at week-ends. This is largely due to development and the increasing number of houses with baths and w.c.s. A scheme for obtaining water to supply Combe and Stonesfield will be carried out during 1961.

Cornbury Park. Cornbury Park Estate—private supply.

Cornwell. Good piped system with water laid on to all the houses. Private supply from springs.

Enstone. A bore was sunk to provide a public supply for Neat Enstone and Church Enstone and this scheme has been completed.

Radford. The few houses in this hamlet obtain water from a private source.

Clevely. Most of the houses have piped supplies from a private source.

Lidstone. There is a small piped scheme, privately owned, by which water is raised by a water wheel to two farms and a public stand-pipe.

Fawler. This village together with Finstock, Stonesfield, Combe and part of Charlbury has a piped supply. Springs in the old limestone workings near the River Evenlode are collected and the water pumped to a 40,000 gallon reservoir at Finstock Heath from which 3 in. mains are laid to the villages. Many houses are supplied by this scheme and

the consumption is over 60,000 gallons per day. Ten years ago it was 15,000, but since then several new houses and about 150 houses in Charlbury have been added.

The pumping capacity is being strained to its utmost.

In view of the housing development in these villages particularly at Stonesfield and Charlbury the mains have become too small. The scheme which was adequate in 1935 when it was installed can no longer meet the needs of these villages.

A new main from Wootten to Combe and Stonesfield is being laid. This will give a greatly improved supply to these villages—it should be completed early in 1961.

Finstock. Fawler scheme.

Fifield. A new 4-in. main has been laid from Idbury through to Fifield taking a supply of water from the North Cotswold Rural District Council main, and is connected to the existing village mains. A much improved supply is now provided, particularly to the properties on the high levels.

Glympton. Private supply from a bore. Water has been laid into each house.

Great Tew. This village is badly supplied. Most of the houses have wells, but there is need for a proper piped supply. Bores in the vicinity have led to poor results. Springs in the grounds of Great Tew House supply a stand-pipe in the village. There is a bore at the Council houses.

Hensington Without. Piped supply from Oxford.

Heythrop. Heythrop College has its own water supply. There is also a small private system which has now been taken over by the Council. This supply was found to be contaminated and a chlorinator has been provided.

Idbury. This village is now supplied by the North Cotswold R.D.C. by an extension of the mains from Westcote.

Kiddington. There is a private piped supply.

Kingham. Public supply from a bore.

Leafield. This parish has a good piped supply from springs near Shipton. Water is raised to a 25,000 gallon reservoir at Leafield Barrow. The demand on the scheme has continued to grow and a scheme is being prepared to install a booster pump on the pumping main to increase the supply to the reservoir.

Little Tew. This village has wells and a small private piped supply. There has been no serious shortage but a good public supply is desirable as some of the sources are liable to contamination.

Lyneham. This village has a piped supply, but the springs are liable to contamination when there is heavy rain. The mains have recently been renewed.

Milton-under-Wychwood. Piped supply from springs at Springhill and High Lodge. A new reservoir has been constructed and new mains have been laid.

Over Norton. This village is supplied by the Borough of Chipping Norton. A main was laid to the hamlet of Chapel House.

Rollright. This village is poorly supplied. There are some private piped supplies but many houses obtain water from shallow wells and a spring. It was hoped to use the latter for a village supply but it was found to be liable to periodic contamination.

Two bores have been sunk but in neither case was there sufficient water to supply the village.

Rousham. Private piped supply from Rousham Park. There is also a good well in the village but a proper mains supply is desirable.

Salford. There is a piped supply but the mains are small and the water is not of the desired quality. A bore was sunk to the north of the village. The water was found to be hard and contained iron. The small mains in this village have become badly corroded. Work has been started in the laying of new mains from the springs including renewal of all the village mains.

Sandford St. Martin. There are private piped supplies and a public stand-pipe.

Some of the houses in the hamlet of Ledwell have private piped supplies and there is a public well. Main schemes are desirable in both places.

Sarsden. Most of the houses are fairly well supplied; they are so scattered that a main scheme would be costly.

Shipton-under-Wychwood. This village has a piped system. The northern part has a gravity supply from springs and the southern part a pumping system.

For the main village supply a spring runs to a collecting tank. There is no reservoir. The quality of the water is not always satisfactory.

The houses at St. Michael's Close and Ballard's Close have a very poor supply and a main has been laid from the Milton supply to feed them.

Water for the southern part of the parish comes from a spring and is conveyed to a pump well into which the overflow from the main village is also connected.

The water runs to a 6000 gallon reservoir; the quality is not always good.

Spelsbury. A scheme for a mains supply was completed during 1954.

At *Taston* there is an excellent private spring which supplies part of the hamlet.

Dean is fairly well supplied from private sources.

Stonesfield. Supplied from Fawler Scheme.

Steeple Barton and *Westcote Barton.* Water is pumped from a 160 feet bore to a 22,000 gallon reservoir. The water is very hard and with the increased consumption due to the fact that the sewage scheme is now available some anxiety is felt as to its efficiency. The Council are negotiating for the R.A.F. main which runs from Heyford to Gaging-well.

Swerford. There are two piped supplies both of which are insufficient. A proper mains supply is essential.

Although a bore has been sunk the quality of the water was unsatisfactory and the scheme had to be abandoned.

Tackley. Supplied by a deep bore.

Wootton. This village is now supplied by an extension of the Oxford City mains from Woodstock.

Worton. The houses in this village are reasonably supplied from wells and springs but a mains supply would be desirable.

Water Examinations. The following table gives the results of the bacteriological examinations of water supplies during the year.

			<i>Public Supplies</i>	<i>Private Supplies</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class I	..	..	3	1	4
Class 2	..	..	1	0	1
Class 3	..	..	1	0	1
Class 4	..	..	7	10	17
Totals			12	11	23

The large number of specimens which are heavily polluted emphasise the need for an area scheme.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The following is the position with regard to each parish in the district.

Ascott-under-Wychwood. Part sewered, but proper sewerage scheme and disposal works needed. Outline scheme prepared some years ago, but not proceeded with.

Blenheim Park. Houses scattered and have their individual drainage systems.

Bruern. Here, too, the houses are scattered and have their individual systems.

Chadlington. A sewerage and sewage disposal scheme was prepared but has not yet been carried out. There are three small settlement tanks taking waste water drainage from part of the village, but these are not satisfactory.

The scheme formerly prepared has now been revised and will be submitted to the Ministry in the near future.

Charlbury. The continued growth of this town has now resulted in the outfall works having to work to its capacity on peak flows. Improvement of the works will have to be considered in the future.

Chastleton. There is no proper sewerage system, but the village is so small that one seems hardly justified.

Chilson. A village drain discharges into a settlement tank and filter bed. While not altogether satisfactory, an expensive scheme does not seem justified.

Churchill. Most of the village is sewered, and there are two small outfall works. While a better system is desirable, a proper water supply is much more urgent.

Combe. Part of the village is sewered, but there is no proper outfall works. A scheme was prepared some years ago, but has not been proceeded with.

Cornbury Park and Wychwood. The houses in this parish are so few and scattered that a sewerage scheme is not necessary.

Cornwell. There is a good estate sewerage system.

Enstone. Has no proper sewers, and now that a water scheme has been carried out, a proper sewerage system is desirable, but would be expensive.

Fawler. This small village has no sewers, and the number of houses does not justify a scheme.

Finstock. There are no sewers in this parish. A scheme was prepared some years ago to serve Finstock and Leaffield, but the cost was prohibitive.

Glympton. This village has an estate sewerage system.

Great Tew. A sewerage scheme is desirable but not urgent, When a proper water scheme is available, consideration should be given to sewerage.

Hensington Without. Sewers were laid four or five years ago and discharge into outfall works controlled by Woodstock Borough.

Heythrop. The small number of houses in this village have private systems, and although a proper sewerage scheme may be desirable it is not urgent.

Idbury. About six houses discharge into a small outfall works which is rather troublesome, owing to the amount of land drainage discharging into it, but any large expense does not seem to be justified.

Kiddington. Most of the houses have their own drainage systems and a sewerage scheme does not seem to be necessary.

Kingham. Most of the village is sewered, and although the system is somewhat antiquated there seems to be no urgent need for any large expenditure.

Leaffield. This is one of the villages urgently requiring proper sewers, as the clay subsoil makes sewage disposal difficult. As mentioned above, a joint scheme with Finstock was prepared, but the cost was prohibitive. It is essential, however, that something should be done before long.

Little Tew. A sewerage scheme is desirable.

Lyneham. Here, too, a sewerage scheme is desirable, but would be comparatively expensive as pumping would be needed.

Milton-under-Wychwood. This village has a good sewerage system and outfall works built in 1929.

Over Norton. A proper sewerage scheme was carried out in 1956. The sewage discharges into the Borough Council's sewerage system.

Rollright. There are no sewers. A proper scheme is desirable, but a proper water supply is much more urgent.

Rousham. This small village can be dealt with quite easily by private systems.

Salford. There are sewers and a small outfall works but they are antiquated, and sooner or later a new system will have to be provided

Sandford St. Martin. This village has no sewers, but the scheme carried out in the adjoining parishes of Westcot Barton and Steeple Barton was made large enough to cater for Sandford St. Martin also. A scheme is desirable.

Sarsden. The houses in this parish are so few and scattered that private drainage systems are sufficient.

Shipton-under-Wychwood. A large part of the village is sewered, but many houses at Upper Shipton and in the Church Street area are still outside the system. The present outfall works are overloaded and complaints of bad effluents have been received from the Thames Conservancy. A scheme has been prepared for the laying of a new sewer to drain the parts of the village not already sewered, and the installation of a pumping station on the site of the present works, which will deliver to the Milton-under-Wychwood outfall works. Enlargement of the Milton Works will have to be carried out.

Spelsbury. Sewered. The system was provided by the Hon. Elsie Corbett and handed over to the Council.

Steeple Barton. Sewered.

Stonesfield. A proper sewerage scheme is desirable. Most of the houses have their own systems which on the whole work satisfactorily. A scheme was prepared some years ago but was not proceeded with. However, it seems that there will be considerable housing development in this village within the next year or so, which will make a proper sewerage scheme more urgent.

Swerford. There are two main groups of houses in this parish, and while a sewerage scheme may be desirable, it would be rather costly for the few houses to be served. Here, too, a proper water system is much more urgent.

Tackley. Now that a water scheme is available, the provision of a sewerage scheme is somewhat urgent. The nature of the sub-soil and the level of subsoil water makes the provision of private sewerage systems unsatisfactory.

Westcot Barton. Included in the Steeple Barton scheme.

Wootton. The provision of a piped water supply makes a sewerage system more urgent in this village. Unfortunately a scheme would be very expensive owing to there being houses on both sides of the stream which runs along the bottom of the village and pumping would be needed.

Worton. The houses in the two small hamlets of Over Worton and Nether Worton can best be dealt with by private systems.

SECTION D
HOUSING

A complete survey of all houses with a rateable value of over £20 was carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in 1947. This survey revealed that at that time there were 3911 such houses in the district which were classified as follows:—

Class 1	..	..	762	19.5%
Class 2	..	..	1467	37.5%
Class 3	..	..	1282	32.7%
Class 4	..	..	400	10.2%
			<hr/> 3911	<hr/> 99.9%
			<hr/>	<hr/>

After a further survey of Class 4 houses in 1954 the number was reduced from 400 to 231. Of this 231, seventy-two have since been improved and regraded, and nine demolished or used for non-domestic purposes, leaving 150 to be represented by the Medical Officer of Health, and undertakings have been obtained on these properties.

In the year 1960 a further 18 houses were found to have deteriorated and were represented by the M.O.H., the properties being in the following parishes: Ascott-under-Wychwood 1, Enstone 2, Hensington 1, Kingham 2, Over Norton 1, Sandford St. Martin 6, Shipton-under-Wychwood 2, Steeple Barton 2, and Wootton 1. During the year, 9 properties subject to undertakings were reconditioned and the undertakings cancelled, the parishes concerned being Ascott 1, Charlbury 3, Enstone 1, Kingham 1, Over Norton 1, Spelsbury 1, Wootton 1.

In the parish of Kiddington 3 houses were demolished.

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION

1. No. of Food premises in the Area	..	..	..	160
Ice-cream	..	..	..	54
Cafes and Public Houses	..	..	..	44
School Canteens	..	..	..	18
Preserved Food	..	..	..	6
Fish Frying	..	..	..	2
Bakehouses	..	..	..	3
2. No. of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 16.				
Ice-cream	..	..	..	57
Preserved Food	..	..	..	7
Milk: Dealers' Licence Issued: Pasteurised	..			5
	T.T.	..	..	5
Supplementary Licences Issued: Pasteurised				8
	T.T.	..	..	3
3. No. of inspections of food premises	..	..		212
4. Many of the food premises have been improved during the year by the installation of hot water systems, sinks, etc.				
5. Condemned food is buried at the refuse dump or returned through normal trade channels.				
6. There have been no special examinations, only odd tins being condemned.				
7. There were no cases of Food Poisoning notified during the year.				

MEAT INSPECTION

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	182	47	8	1577	175	1989
Number inspected ..	182	47	8	1577	175	1989
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	13	6	—	—	9	28
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cys- ticerci	7.1	12.7	—	—	5.7	1.5
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticerosis</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalization and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Weight of Meat Condemned 761 lbs.

SECTION F
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

			No. Notified	No. admitted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	..	..	4	0	0
Pneumonia..	..	..	1	0	0
Measles	..	..	7	0	0
Dysentery ..	..	..	2	0	0
Meningococcal Infection ..			1	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia		..	1	1	0

Scarlet Fever. 4 cases occurred in 1960—3 at Enstone and one at Charlbury. All were in school children and were isolated at home.

Dysentery. 2 cases occurred—one at Stonesfield and one at Ditchley. Both were due to Shigelli Sonnei—the mild type.

Meningococcal Infection. One case occurred in a child age 3 months at Over Norton. The child was admitted to the Radcliffe Infirmary.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Mon-Pulmonary Male	Mon-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937—1959

(1)	<i>Inspection of Factories</i>			No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1.	Factories to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply			3	17	—	—
2.	Factories in which Sec. 7 applies			30	63	—	—
3.	Other Premises			10	19	—	—
Totals				44	96	—	—

(2)	<i>Defects found</i>			Number of Defects Found Remedied	
	Want of Cleanliness .. ..	..	..	1	1
	Want of ventilation .. ..	..	..	—	—
	Overcrowding .. ..	..	..	—	—
	Other Nuisances .. ..	..	..	—	—
	Sanitary Accommodation:				
	Insufficient .. ..	..	..	—	—
	Unsuitable or defective .. ..	..	..	—	—
	Not separate for sexes .. ..	..	..	—	—
Totals				1	1

No. of outworkers 107

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Alvescot	Ducklington	Lew
Asthall	Eynsham	Little Faringdon
Aston Bampton	Filkins and	Minster Lovell
Bampton	Broughton Poggs	North Leigh
Black Bourton	Freeland	Northmoor
Bladon	Fulbrook	Ramsden
Brize Norton	Grafton with Radcot	Shifford
Broadwell	Hailey	Shilton
Burford and	Hanborough	South Leigh
Upton and Signet	Hardwick with Yelford	Standlake
Cassington	Holwell	Stanton Harcourt
Clanfield	Kelmscott	Swinbrook & Widford
Crawley	Kencott	Taynton
Curbridge	Langford	Westwell

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	84945
Population:	
Census, 1961	24707
Mean Population, 1960 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	24210
Number of Inhabited Houses.. .. .	6586
Rateable Value	£266920
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1111

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the area is agricultural, there are 350 farms. The main industry is a motor accessory works at Curbridge which employs 1200 people, many of whom reside in the Urban District; there is a small motor accessories works at Eynsham. There are blanket factories at Asthall, Crawley and Hailey, and laundries at Bampton, Aston and Burford. There are also agricultural engineering works at Clanfield and Curbridge. There are a considerable number of out-workers in the district mainly employed in the making of gloves and hosiery.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTH RATE

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Births	279	231	510
Legitimate	267	221	488
Illegitimate	12	10	22
Birth Rate per 1000		21.1	
Corrected Birth Rate		21.7	
England and Wales		17.1	
Still-births—15.4 per 1000 (8 still-births)			
Illegitimate Births 4.3 per cent.			

DEATH RATE

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Deaths	115	97	212
Death Rate per 1000		8.7	
Corrected Death Rate		9.4	
England and Wales		11.5	

<i>Causes of Death</i>						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	..	2	1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	7	1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	..	—	1
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	..	—	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	9	13
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	—	4
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	19	18
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	25	18
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	1	4
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	7	11
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	5	5
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	8	4
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	4	—

<i>Causes of death</i>					Male	Female
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System..	..	..	..	1	1
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	1	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis..	..	..	..	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate ..	..	..	..	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	2	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	10	8
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	5	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	2	2
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	4	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All Causes					115	97

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	13
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	.8
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births	..	..	..	..	25.5
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	24.6
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	45.5
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	21.7
Peri-natal Mortality	..	..	..	..	31.0

Causes of death:

Atalectasis	..	..	..	..	..	2
Anenecphaly	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	4
Congenital Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	1

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

Laboratory Work. This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined in 1959:

Nose and Throat Swabs	..	..	..	..	61
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	..	..	18
Faeces..	..	..	..	..	111
Positive for Shigella	..	..	..	..	22
Other Examinations..	..	..	..	..	51

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply. About half of the rural district is supplied from the Witney Urban District Waterworks at Worsham (from the River Windrush). This provides a piped supply for the following parishes.

Alvescot	Curbridge	North Leigh
Asthalleigh	Ducklington	Northmoor
Aston Bampton	Freeland	Ramsden
Bampton	Hailey	Shilton
Black Bourton	Hanborough	South Leigh
Brize Norton	Hardwick	Standlake
Clanfield	Lew	Yelford
Crawley	Minster Lovell	

AREA OUTSIDE WITNEY SCHEME

Asthall. Wells. An outline scheme for a supply from the Witney U.D.C. reservoir at Worsham has been submitted to the Ministry.

Bladon. Supplied by Oxford City by a branch line from Woodstock.

Broadwell. Piped supply from deep bore.

Broughton Poggs. Piped supply from deep bore.

Burford. The public supply is from a spring near Taynton, from which water is pumped to a reservoir. Supplies have been short in summer when there is a large number of visitors. The capacity of the reservoir has recently been increased and a new booster plant installed to increase the pressure in the southern part of the district; it is now chlorinated.

Cassington. Supplied by Oxford City.

Eynsham. Piped public supply from a well in gravel pumped to a water tower. It is adequate and satisfactory and is augmented by a supply from Oxford City.

Filkins. From deep bore at Broadwell Grove. All of the houses are now connected.

Fulbrook. Supplied from Burford. There are two stand-pipes in the village. Pressure was insufficient but a valve inserted at the pumping station in Burford has improved the pressure to Fulbrook.

Grafton with Radcot. Supplied by shallow wells, the majority of which are polluted.

Holwell. There is now a piped supply from Broadwell Grove.

Kelmscott. The majority of the shallow wells are contaminated and dry up during periods of drought. There is a private supply for part of the village.

Kencot. Piped supply from the deep bore at Broadwell Grove.

Langford. Piped supply from the deep bore at Broadwell Grove.

Little Faringdon. There is a private supply for part of the village. Some of the houses are supplied by wells which are polluted.

Shifford. Supplied by wells.

Stanton Harcourt. Piped supply.

Swinbrook and Widford. Supplied by a private spring which is short in the summer. An outline scheme for a supply from Witney U.D.C. has been submitted to the Ministry.

Taynton. Public supply from a series of springs in oolite about a mile from the village--now chlorinated.

Upton and Signet. Part of the parish is supplied from Burford. There are also some shallow wells.

Westwell. There are two private supplies to five farms and all the cottages in the village.

It is estimated that about 70 per cent of the houses in the district are connected to the mains.

Water Examinations. The following are the results of the water examinations carried out during the year:

				<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>
Class 1	..	..	..	69	8
Class 2	..	..	..	7	5
Class 3	..	..	..	—	1
Class 4	..	..	..	13	8
				—	—
Total	..	..	..	89	22
				==	==

Private Supplies. Specimens were generally taken at the request of the occupiers. In cases where specimens were unsatisfactory and no mains water supply was available the owners were advised to cleanse the well or to provide either small filters or chlorinating plant.

Public Supplies. 89 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service and of these 7 were placed in Class 2 and 13 were placed in Class 4. The Class 2 samples were taken from Burford (4), Filkins, Clanfield and Northmoor. In the case of Burford and Filkins, slight maladjustment of the chlorinator was found to be the cause, but at Northmoor, the Council Estate was connected to the new mains supply. Of the 13 Class 4 samples, 2 each were taken at Burford and Bradwell Grove prior to treatment as a check on the degree of contamination at the source; 2 were taken from the Estate supply at Standlake where all properties were subsequently connected to the new main supply; 2 were taken from the Eynsham high level storage tank, contamination of the tank was found to be the cause and this was immediately rectified; 3 were taken from the Council Estate supply at Clanfield, where defects in the chlorinator were discovered and 1 was taken from a “dead” end at Ducklington, where flushing proved to be effective.

During the year 13 samples were submitted for chemical and detergent examination, all were satisfactory with the exception of Standlake Council Estate and Kelmscott Council Houses where an increase in the detergent content was noted. As reported above, the Standlake Estate was subsequently connected to the main supply.

Swimming Baths. 2 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination from the Swimming Baths at Filkins, both were highly satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

At present there are public sewers in the villages of Burford (with Fulbrook), Eynsham and Bampton, and the majority of the properties in Little Faringdon are connected to a private sewage scheme on the estate of Lord DeMauley. The present position in the other villages in the district is outlined below.

Alvescot. All council houses connected to small disposal plant. Impervious subsoil limits the efficacy of the septic tank systems provided to the majority of the privately owned dwellings in this village.

Asthall. The majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the high water table greatly limits efficiency.

Aston Bampton. Septic tank systems provided to all of the larger dwellings, soakaway drains provided to the small dwellings, council houses drained to septic tanks. The high water table in this area adversely affects the septic tank systems. A new main drainage scheme is being prepared.

Black Bourton (with Carterton). All council houses and the majority of private dwellings drained to individual septic tanks but the very impervious subsoil drastically limits efficiency of these tanks. A sewerage scheme has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry.

Bladon. The council houses drained to small disposal plant, the majority of the larger private houses have individual septic tanks, many of the smaller dwellings have waste water drains connected to a combined waste and storm water sewer. The impervious subsoil in the Heath Lane area drastically reduces the efficiency of the septic tank drainage systems.

It is proposed to link Bladon with the Long Hanborough scheme which is now awaiting the approval of the Ministry.

Brize Norton. Council houses connected to small disposal plant, larger houses and recently modernized cottages have individual septic tanks. High Water table restricts use of septic tanks in Station Road area.

Broadwell and Kencot. The majority of the dwellings have individual septic tank systems but the high water table adversely affects efficiency.

Cassington. The council houses connected to disposal plant, the majority of private houses have individual septic tanks; the high water table and impervious subsoil severely limits efficiency of septic tanks.

Clanfield, Grafton and Radcot. Council houses connected to disposal works, larger private houses and modernised cottages drained to individual septic tanks but high water table severely restricts efficiency and prevents satisfactory drainage of many small cottages.

Crawley. Majority of properties drained to individual septic tanks, no disposal problems.

Curbridge. Council houses connected to disposal plants, majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the impervious subsoil drastically limits efficiency.

Ducklington. Council houses connected to disposal plant, majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but high water table drastically limits efficiency. A scheme for discharging into the Witney U.D.C. sewage scheme is being prepared.

Filkins (with Broughton Poggs). The centre of Filkins and all council houses are drained to sewage disposal plant other properties have individual septic tanks systems, no disposal problems.

Freeland. Council houses connected to disposal plant, private dwellings have individual septic tank systems, no disposal problems. Freeland is to be linked with the Long Hanborough scheme now before the Ministry.

Hailey. Council houses at Middletown are connected to a sewage disposal plant but at Poffley End groups of council houses are drained to septic tanks. Most private dwellings have septic tank systems but sewage disposal throughout this village is difficult due to the impervious subsoil.

Hanborough. All pre-war and early post-war council houses drain to septic tanks but 30 most recently built council houses drain to a small sewage disposal plant, approximately 50 per cent of the private houses have individual septic tanks. The remainder of the private dwellings have soakaway drains. The impervious nature of the subsoil causes great difficulty in efficient disposal throughout the village. A sewerage scheme is at present awaiting the approval of the Ministry.

Hardwick (with Yelford). The majority of the dwellings are provided with individual septic tanks but the high level of the water table during the autumn and winter restricts the efficiency of drainage.

Holwell and Westwell. All properties in these villages are connected either individually or in groups to septic tank systems. There are no disposal problems.

Kelmscott. Four council houses and all private dwellings are connected to septic tanks but the high water table makes disposal exceedingly difficult. All shallow wells in this village are contaminated to a greater or lesser degree.

Langford. All council houses are connected to the disposal plant, approximately 50 per cent of the private houses have septic tank systems, the remainder have soakaway drains. There are no disposal problems but many of the cottages lack an adequate area of land for drainage.

Minster Lovell. The council houses in new Minster are connected to a sewage disposal plant, all private dwellings in New and Old Minster Lovell have individual septic tanks but the high water table and the impervious nature of the sub-soil in the old part of the village adversely affects the efficacy of the septic tanks.

North Leigh. A scheme has been approved by the Ministry. Work will commence early in 1961.

Northmoor and Standlake. The council houses are connected to sewage disposal plants and the majority of private houses have individual septic tank systems. The exceptionally high water table greatly restricts the efficiency of septic tanks and the resultant co-contamination of the water table is rendering the majority of the water in the wells in these villages unfit for human consumption.

Ramsden. Council houses are connected to a sewage disposal plant, all private houses have individual septic tank systems.

Shilton. Council houses are connected to a sewage disposal plant, all private houses have individual septic tank systems but the impervious nature of the subsoil in the higher parts of the village and the high level of the water table in the centre of the village adversely affects the efficiency of septic tank systems.

Stanton Harcourt. The council houses and private houses in the vicinity of the council estates are drained to a disposal works, other properties in the area have individual septic tanks.

Swinbrook and Widford. The larger private houses and approximately 50 per cent of the smaller cottages have septic tanks, the remainder drain to soakaways. The high water table in the centre of Swinbrook adversely affects the efficiency of septic tanks.

Taynton. All farms and the majority of the private houses in the eastern part of the village have septic tank drainage. 17 cottages in the western part of the village have no efficient drainage systems.

Bampton. All the premises are now connected to the sewer with the exception of 13 houses scheduled as unfit for habitation.

General. The exceedingly heavy rainfall during the summer and the early autumn caused serious drainage problems in most of the unsewered parts of the district due to the surcharging of septic tanks.

SECTION D

HOUSING

(a) *Slum Clearance*

1960 was the last year of the five year period which efforts were made to secure the modernisation, closure or demolition of the 293 houses reported in 1954 as being unfit for habitation and not repairable at a reasonable cost. The following was the position on 31st December, 1960:

	1954	1960
Category 1 (satisfactory in all respects)	1260	1774
Category 2 (Minor defects only)	906	869
Category 3 (Requiring repair or structural alterations)	2193	1751
Category 4 (Not repairable at reasonable cost)	293	180
Total	4652	4574

During the period 1954-60, 69 houses have been demolished, action has been taken to secure closure of 264 houses; of these 156 are still occupied and 186 families have been re-housed by the Council. 93 houses have been reconditioned and the Closing or Demolition Orders cancelled.

(b) *New Houses*

67 Council Houses were completed during the year and 70 dwellings were built by private enterprise.

(c) *Hutted Camps*

By the 31st December, with the exception of the three at Bampton, and one at Carterton, all huts were demolished.

(d) *Overcrowding*

No new cases of overcrowding were reported during the year.

(e) *Action under Statutory Powers*

(i) *Proceedings under Section 9 and 10 Housing Act, 1957.*

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(b) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:—	
(i) By owners	0
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

(ii) *Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 Housing Act, 1957*

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	7
(b) Number of Closing Orders made	15
(c) Number of dwellings demolished voluntarily by owners	0
(d) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	14
(e) Number of Undertakings given to make dwellings fit for human habitation	12
(f) Number of Undertakings not to re-let for human habitation	7

(g) Number of Closing Orders rescinded	7
(h) Number of houses made fit for human habitation ..	93
(iii) <i>Proceedings under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957</i>	Ni1
(iv) <i>Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936</i>	
(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	30
(b) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of informal notice	16
(c) Number of dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(d) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(i) By owners	2
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owner	0

6. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During the latter part of the year all the existing caravan sites were inspected and site licences were issued in accordance with the requirements of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960. The number of sites visited was 102, on which a total of 393 caravans were stationed. Of these 15 large sites had a total of 290 caravans.

SECTION E
FOOD INSPECTION

Meat Inspection. A considerable proportion of the meat sold in the Rural District is inspected at the Witney Slaughterhouse. Two licences for private slaughterhouses have been granted by the Council, one at Burford and one at North Leigh. Both premises have been recently modernised.

The Council's slaughterhouse report which has been approved by the Ministry included the provision of a third slaughterhouse in the District but up to 31st December 1960 no formal applications had been received.

The following are the details of the inspections carried out at these premises:

259 visits were made by the Public Health Inspector.

	<i>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed	350	1	44	1723	490	2608
Number inspected	350	1	44	1723	490	2608
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>						
a) Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	7	—	7
(b) Carcasses of which part or organ was condemned	27	—	—	48	9	84
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	10.8	—	—	3.193	1.837	3.489
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	1	—	—	11	12
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	100	—	—	2.245	0.4622
Cysticercosis	—	—	—	—		

Animals inspected in Urban District

Cattle	463
Calves	30
Sheep	1654
Pigs	1768
<hr/>	
Total	3915
<hr/>	

Food Premises. During the year 165 visits were made to food premises. All the premises where food is exposed for sale were visited. The general standard of food hygiene in the district is satisfactory. On no occasion was it found necessary to resort to legal action to ensure compliance with the food by-laws. 96 lbs. of tinned food and 31 lbs. of meat were found to be unfit for human consumption.

Ice Cream. The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream is 106. All the ice cream sold in the district is pre-packed.

Food Poisoning. No cases occurred in 1960.

Milk. (a) Samples. The following is a summary of the results of the samples taken during the year:

	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pasteurised	8	3	11
Tuberculin Tested	2	0	2
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	34	5	39

(b) Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, Licences.

During the year the following licences were issued in accordance with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Act 1949-54:

Tuberculin Tested Milk Dealers	19
Tuberculin Tested Milk Dealers Supplementary ..	9
Pasteurised Milk Dealers	15
Pasteurised Milk Dealers Supplementary ..	10
Sterilised Milk Dealers Supplementary	1

The following are the statistics required by the Ministry in connection with Food Hygiene.

No. of Food Premises in the Area: 204

General Stores	64
Butchers	13
Cafes and Hotels	117
Bakehouses	11

No. of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955, Sec. 94.

(Sale of Ice Cream)	106
No. of Inspections of Food Premises	165

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

			<i>No. of Cases Notified</i>	<i>No Admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever	..	..	21	1	0
Measles	..	..	5	1	0
Dysentery	..	..	7	0	0
Erysipelas			1	1	0
Whooping Cough	..	..	11	0	0

Scarlet Fever. 21 cases occurred during 1960. 12 were school children and 9 were under school age. All were mild cases and were isolated at home. Cases occurred in the following parishes: Clanfield 4, Hanborough 2, Freeland 3, Cassington 6, North Leigh 5, Stanton Harcourt 1.

Dysentery. Two small outbreaks of Sonne Dysentery occurred. One was in a family at Kencot (5 cases) and the other in a family at Little Faringdon (2 cases). In both cases the contacts were examined and kept under observation until the cases cleared up.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15—25	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	7	0	2	0	0	0	0

A cow from a T.T. herd in the district was slaughtered outside the area in November, 1959, and found to have Tuberculosis. Subsequent tuberculin testing revealed 12 cows and 10 calves which were found to be positive and removed from the herd. All the milk from the herd with the exception of 20 gallons sold locally was pasteurised. 160 children in the village who had consumed this milk were Tuberculin-tested and 47.5 per cent were found to be positive. Of these two were found to have enlarged cervical glands and one had Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937—1959

1. <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ..	18	2	—	0
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	79	2	1	0
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies	0	0	0	0
Total	97	4	1	0

2. Defects Found				Found	Remedied	Reported by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1.	Want of Cleanliness ..	..	..	1	1	1
Sec. 2.	Overcrowding..	..	..	—	—	—
Sec. 3.	Unreasonable temperature ..			—	—	—
Sec. 4.	Inadequate ventilation ..			—	—	—
Sec. 6.	Ineffective Drainage of floors			—	—	—
Sec. 7.	Sanitary conveniences					
	(a) Insufficient ..	..	..	1	1	1
	(b) Unsuitable or defective			—	—	—
	(c) Not separate for sexes ..			—	—	—
	Other offences against the Act		..	—	—	—
Totals				2	2	2

No. of Outworkers 52
(Wearing apparel)

